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"MINNESOTA" LEAVES SEATTLE FOR EAST.

WILL MAKE FIRST CALL AT
VLADIVOSTOCK.

BIG CARGO FOR THE RUSSIAN PORT.

Cable advice has been received that the Great Northern S.S. Co.'s steamer *Minnesota*, with Captain Garlick in command, left Seattle on the 6th instant for the Far East. The vessel will make her first call at Vladivostock, where she is due on or about the 22nd instant, and where she will discharge considerable cargo, including 8,200 tons of railway material.

From Vladivostock the *Minnesota* will go to Nagasaki, then to Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, thence direct to Seattle, omitting call at Manila, and Hongkong for this voyage.

She will sail from Yokohama direct for Seattle on or about September 22nd.

The delay in the departure of the vessel from Seattle was due to the congestion of cargo at the Pacific port. The following from the *Seattle Sunday Times* of the 16th ultimo shows the congestion on the Pacific Slope, and the large amount of cargo awaiting shipment to Vladivostock:

Trans-Pacific shipping from the ports of the North Coast, and particularly from Seattle to Vladivostock, is pyramiding at a rate as to tonnage which is staggering to the statistician and the analyst.

No less than 30,000 tons of railroad equipment must be moved from Seattle to the big Siberian ports during September and October. Frank Waterhouse, Inc., is to handle this huge undertaking, and the carriers have been to tell the story of the tremendous movement of Pacific commerce directly traceable to the European war.

Through the Canal and over rail lines to Seattle, and thence to Vladivostock, huge consignments of railroad cars, locomotives and steel rails are now moving. Russia, with the White Sea soon to be closed to traffic by ice, turned to the continent of America for succor.

Every imaginable commodity in the shape of railroad equipment, lumber, wire, vehicular supplies, steel rails and the like, which can be transported to Vladivostock, is to be sent in transit from the Pacific Coast.

"If we had the ships," thus began one important figure in world steamship transportation in analyzing the present unparalleled situation on the Pacific.

What he meant was that with every large car manufacturing company in Eastern Canada and in the Eastern States of this country working night and day making cars for Russia, steel rails for her single track Siberian line—the main artery through which must move hereafter, during a great part of the year, the supplies—which she so badly needs in her present emergency—and with the forces of the Kaiser now knocking at the gates of Warsaw, there is a chance for American mercantile marine such as has never been presented in history.

Car factories in Eastern Canada and the Atlantic Coast States have orders for more than 15,000 cars on account of the Russian Government. Steel rails purchased or provided for in prospective orders for Russia, aggregate, with car bodies, horse-shoes, barbed wire and other supplies, more than 700,000 tons, to be handled by whatever ships are available from the Atlantic and the Pacific to Vladivostock.

Mr. Waterhouse said last night that with the steamships he has already chartered, he will be able to move 35,000 tons from Seattle to Vladivostock during the remainder of this month and August, September and October.

The *Seattle Sunday Times* of the 18th ultimo says:—

In a decision handed down by United States Inspectors Bion D. Whitney and R. A. Turner yesterday afternoon, Capt. Thomas W. Garlick, master of the big Great Northern steamship *Minnesota*, is exonerated from any blame in the grounding of the liner in the Inland Sea last April.

As a result of an investigation, they find that the accident was caused by "a very unusual set of the current," which could not be foreseen. The inspectors hold that every precaution had been taken in navigating the ship, her courses being checked frequently.

Captain Garlick was navigating the vessel at the time in order to give his Japanese pilot a much-needed rest.

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

CORDIAL THANKS FOR RECEPTION
OF NAVAL CADETS.

In a letter of thanks to Mr. Holman for the Government's hospitality to the officers and cadets of the Japanese Training Squadron the Japanese Vice-Consul at Sydney says that seldom in his life he has had such a pleasant outing.

"The officers and cadets," he says, "enjoyed themselves immensely. The arrangements made for the comfort of the visitors and their conveyance were admirable. One of the most surprising and gratifying features was the enthusiastic greeting which the special train received from practically every house and every individual within sight of the railway. It was an experience which the whole party will never forget."

COTTON IN WAR.

WHY IT SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF
GERMANY.

Sir William Ramsay, the distinguished chemist, wrote to the *Times* a month ago as follows:—

The Marquess of Crewe, in replying to Lord Charnwood's question regarding supplying cotton to the enemy, said:—

Knowing what we do of the extraordinary skill and persistency of the German chemists, it would be not only to do to assume that no substitute, if less convenient, can be found in all cases. I do not say that to minimize the importance of keeping raw cotton and cotton waste out of Germany, but I do not go so far as my noble friend in speaking of its necessity.

The origin of this belief is Lord Haldane. At the beginning of the war he gave as his opinion that it would be useless to make cotton contraband, as there were so many substitutes for it which the Germans could use.

This is absolutely incorrect; and it is well that the nation should understand the matter, which is not difficult to state simply.

There are two classes of explosives—propulsive explosives, which expel a bullet from a gun; and explosives used for charging shells fired from a gun. The propulsive explosive consists mainly of nitro-cellulose; "cordite" is the British propulsive ammunition, and that used by other nations does not essentially differ from cordite; all contain nitro-cellulose. Now any form of woody fibre can be converted into a nitro-cellulose by appropriate chemical treatment. But powder made, say, from bale-cotton develops a higher muzzle velocity in a bullet than powder made, say, from straw. Powders made from wood pulp have an intermediate position. Powders made from "artificial silk," i.e., cellulose squirted into fibre, would also differ from cotton powder. On the other hand, the filling of shells consists either of picric acid or of trinitrotoluene—substances not so easily detonated, which can, therefore, stand the concussion of being fired in a shell without exploding, but which explode either in the air, when set off by a fulminate detonator (a time-fuse), or on impact with the ground or other solid object.

Picric acid and "T.N.T." are impossible for propulsive ammunition, for the explosion is so violent and uncontrollable that if used as a substitute for gun-cotton the gun would burst.

Now, having fixed on its propulsive ammunition, each nation has designed its gun accordingly. The cartridge must be of a definite size, in order to hold the appropriate charge of explosive; and the sights must correspond. If nitro-cellulose made from material other than cotton is substituted for gun-cotton a weaker explosion will result; the bullet will not be propelled with the same velocity, the charge being equal. This involves altering the sights of every gun which uses the weaker explosive. If, on the other hand, a larger quantity of the weaker explosive is employed, the chambers of the rifles, field pieces, and other guns must be enlarged; the sights being left unaltered.

It is not denied that such alterations can be made; but it is obvious that it is impossible to make such alterations on the field of battle; it would mean practically rearming the whole armies of the enemy.

Altering the raw material for propulsive ammunition would also involve altering all the plant in the factories which produce gun-cotton.

British men of science, too, while not denying "skill and persistency" of German chemists, would object to the use of the word "extraordinary." Their skill is less rather than greater than that of the French, Italian, and British chemists; that they are pertinacious cannot be doubted; but their pertinacity often leads them to an appalling waste of effort, seeing that their lack of original thought often causes them to be pertinacious in wrong directions. However, this is a trifle. But it is a pity that Lord Crewe should have made a blunder of what our Allies and ourselves assess at its proper value.

I have confined myself intentionally to only one aspect of the cotton question; but undoubtedly we have been supplying our enemies with the means of destroying our troops ever since the beginning of the war.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN
JAPAN.

The British Commercial Attaché at Yokohama has forwarded a memorandum showing the number and tonnage of merchant vessels which have been ordered from the leading shipbuilding yards in Japan in the present year. In all forty-five steamers, having a gross tonnage of 64,000 tons, have been ordered. In addition, there are under construction a pump dredger (capacity 600 tons), a bucket dredger (capacity 500 tons), a steel tug boat, and three concrete block carrying pontoons.

A FRANK CORRESPONDENT.

UNPLEASANT TRUTHS TO HIGH GERMAN.

A correspondent of the *Handelsblad* states that he dined at the headquarters of General Boehm-Ermoli, where he was introduced to the General and other high-placed personages, including Prince Eggen-Fürstenberg, Count Andrassy, the President of the Hungarian Chamber, Herr von Bothy, Count Esterhazy, General von Lindequist, and Count Lechorski.

All these spoke in the highest terms of Holland, which most of them had visited, and they asked the correspondent whether there was a favourable disposition towards Germany in the Netherlands.

The correspondent expressed himself frankly, and referred to the *Lusitania*, the *Kutayk*, the use of poisonous gas, and other matters. The Austrians and Germans in excuse for these causes of disfavour remarked as usual, "It is war," adding that, as Germany had to win or perish, they could not be very scrupulous.

Holland, they declared, had nothing to fear from Germany, who would always be glad to have a neutral well-disposed Holland on the coast in the event of the next war.

NOBLE TRIBUTE TO THE
EMPIRE BUILDER.

BUST OF MR. JOSEPH CHAMBER-
LAIN UNVEILED.

MR. BALFOUR'S FINE SPEECH.

A noble tribute to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as Empire builder was paid last month by Mr. Balfour in unveiling at the Guildhall a bust of the great statesman.

All the members of the Corporation, in their rich robes, either of scarlet or of blue, were assembled in their Council Chamber for the ceremony. The shining mace and the sword were carried at the head of a procession into the chamber, and with the Lord Mayor walked Mrs. Chamberlain, the widow, and with Mr. Balfour the Lady Mayoress.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and other members of the family were present, with many personal and political friends, including Lord Selborne, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Henry Chaplin, the Speaker, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. E. Goulding, Mr. H. Pike Pease, and Lord Charles Beresford. On the table of the Council Chamber a beautiful display of orchids was arranged.

Eloquent and felicitous in a high degree, Mr. Balfour spoke of personal and public ties with his late colleague, and disposed at once of the question whether this is quite the appropriate hour for ceremonies such as this by showing that never was there a time when the memory of great patriotic statesmen should be nearer men's hearts.

GREATEST OF ARCHITECTS.

No part of the noble tribute that he paid was listened to with more profound attention than that which recalled Mr. Chamberlain's work of Empire building—that work of which, he declared, he was "the greatest of architects." And none was received with more cordial agreement than his statement of what would have been Mr. Chamberlain's attitude at this crisis—how he would have shown that serene courage and ardent determination that ever distinguished him, and how he would have seen, as we all see, that there are moments when criticism is not only useless, but absolutely mischievous, and would have thrown himself wholeheartedly into the national effort for unity in which men of all parties and of all shades of opinion are engaged.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN'S THANKS.

When the white cover of the bust was removed at the close of Mr. Balfour's speech, those striking, clear-cut, well-remembered features of the statesman were revealed again in white marble.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who spoke at first with tears in his voice because of this "very moving ceremony," praised the artist, Mr. Darwent Wood, for the worthy presentation, and in thanking the Corporation for the honour they had done, reminded them that, through his father's home was in Birmingham, he was born in the City of London, and began his business life within a hundred yards of the Guildhall.

He, too, sounded the deeper note of Empire and of the memory of great services well rendered in the past that is now the basis of our strength for the titanic task of the present.

TWO QUALITIES VARIOUSLY STATED.

Both Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Walter Long revealed two of Mr. Chamberlain's great qualities, but stated them in different terms.

To Mr. Bonar Law it seemed that he possessed two qualities which are very rare, and which in combination have never been found in any other statesman:—Besides width of view and power of intellect, to which we are accustomed, he had also power of organization, rarely found in combination with the others, which gave him the power of inducing other people to do things and to do them himself, and that is the quality which would have been so valuable to us all.

The two qualities which most impressed Mr. Walter Long were his magnificent courage and his never-failing loyalty to his friends.

And as to the effect of his Empire-building, Mr. Long brought it completely home to the Corporation by relating his experiences in Canada, where he heard on every hand that "Mr. Chamberlain has made the British Empire for us Canadians a reality, binding us to the Mother Country with bonds that cannot be broken. If ever, these Canadians then added, the time comes to give evidence of our feeling, you will find we shall be there." The time has come, and their promise, Mr. Long reminded us, stands fulfilled.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE.

HOW MR. CHAMBERLAIN WOULD HAVE ACTED TO-DAY.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with cheers, said he accepted the invitation to unveil the bust of Mr. Chamberlain gladly and with pride, both on personal and public grounds. For years he was bound with him in the closest ties of friendship, and as he looked back to that long connection he was proud to think that he had been the colleague of a man whose services to his country had been so great and so memorable. (Hear, hear.)

There might be some who would think that the stress and crisis of an unexampled conflict was not the moment for retrospective memories, but he did not agree. There never was a time when the memory of a great departed statesman should be nearer their hearts or when they could more fittingly draw courage and inspiration from his example.

How would Mr. Chamberlain have acted had he been thrown upon him to deal with the difficulties which now confronted the country? There could be no doubt or hesitation as to the answer. There was not one man who knew him, or knew of him, who would, for an instant, hesitate to say that he knew exactly how Mr. Chamberlain would behave at the present crisis. They knew he would have shown all that serene courage and ardent patriotism which ever distinguished him. They knew that, born controversialist though he was, practised in all the political warfare which characterized the vigorous life of a free commu-

nity, he would have seen, as we see, that there are moments when criticism was not only useless but absolutely mischievous, and one might be sure he would have thrown himself wholeheartedly, without reserve, doubt, or questioning, into the national effort in which men of all parties, and of all shades of opinion, were working together with unflinching unity in order to bring about the result which unity alone could give. (Hear, hear.)

EMPIRE BUILDING.

There was one work to which Mr. Chamberlain contributed more than all his contemporaries, and that was the building up of the common feeling of Empire among all the free self-governing Dominions. They hardly realised how great and new was this particular work of Empire building of which he was the greatest of architects. It was absolutely new and history had no parallel.

The history of colonisation was a very old one, but the idea that there should be an Empire in which the most important elements should be free, self-governing communities, in whose domestic affairs the Mother Country should not interfere, bound together by one broad system of law, sentiment, and constitutional policy, was absolutely novel, and a creation scarcely dreamt of by our grandfathers. (Hear, hear.) Yet it was now in actual operation before our eyes. All history showed no greater, or more inspired, conception of Empire than this.

When they welcomed contingents of gallant men from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and from the Cape, they could not forget that they owed the spirit which had produced this marvellous result to that political moderation, combined with great political imagination, which had made the British race its greatest constitution builders in the world. Let them remember that when they saw this novelty, this experiment, meeting with such a measure of success, it was due not merely to the spirit of the people at home and overseas, but to one man more than to any other individual—to the great statesman whose memory they were celebrating. (Hear, hear.)

THE COMMON CAUSE.

He did not say, and Mr. Chamberlain would never have said, that he, and he alone, achieved this great feat. If that were so, this great British Empire could not stand. It only stood because all parts of the Empire had agreed to work in the common cause. Nevertheless, if it was not the creation of one man, yet if they looked round at the statesmen who had lent their hand to this great work, they were bound to say that in that noble rank Mr. Chamberlain was first. (Applause.)

The British Empire, from the very character of its constitution, stood for peace, as had been admitted by all, sometimes in admiration, sometimes with a sneer. But the British Empire when it was attacked also might stand for war—(hear, hear)—defensive war, but war.

THE CHANGED HUN.

WHAT THE KAISER SAID TO HIS TROOPS.

Some interesting notes taken from German officers who have been prisoners are sent by the *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent. It is stated that the Fourth and Twenty-first German Army Corps have been practically annihilated in the Galician fighting. The German Army now almost wholly consists of the Landsturm, all the active army having been killed.

The Emperor William, when visiting Frankfurt-on-the-Main to give a send-off to a batch of Landsturm troops, is said to have spoken to the following effect:—

We have staked everything on a card, and if our enemies win Germany will cease to exist. It may be that this war was an error on our part, but it is too late to speak of that. It is our duty now to save the Fatherland, and you must do it.

The Russians, adds the correspondent, are naturally extremely suspicious of anything said by German prisoners, but there is no mistaking the significance of the tremendous change in their bearing since the early days of the war. Instead of bearing themselves as intrepid demigods among blackhearts, German prisoners nowadays appear to regard themselves as almost normal specimens of humanity; even the officers have dropped their superior airs and brutal manners.

Among the Austrian prisoner officers who passed through Kieff recently, was Count Potocki, one of the largest landed proprietors in Galicia, with great estates in the neighbourhood of Przemyśl.

FOR WOMEN MUST WORK.

HUNDREDS GIVING LONG HOURS FOR THE NATION.

"In the streets of London to-day there will be a tremendous march of women anxious and willing to do war work, but missing from their ranks will be notable members of the sex who have been doing their bit without a break for publicity since the war began," wrote a woman reader to the *London Daily Graphic* last month.

Some of the women bearing famous names in the feminist movement would have to come from typhus-stricken Serbia if they wanted to march in to-day's pageant, and others would have to relinquish their posts "Somewhere in France." Then there are the hundreds of women in the Civil Service who have no time to-day to take part in the spectacular display. Weeks ago the call came: Who will work from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.? There was a unanimous response at one post-office I know of, and not only are the women working at this high pressure every day, but Sunday is a day of labour as well.

"We look forward to the summer always for out-door recreations," said one of these post-office women to me yesterday, "as we are tennis enthusiasts. The packed trunks we made in the spring are packed away in their boxes; we haven't even time to look at them, she added with a smile. As long as we can hold out, we'll do the work—it is our bit."

THE YAUMATI MURDER CASE.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

AN ALTERED DOCUMENT.

The first point in the resumed hearing of the Yaumati murder charge at the Supreme Court yesterday was the calling of the Crown Solicitor to give evidence with reference to the alteration in the dying deposition of the dead man.

The Attorney-General said he would like to call the Crown Solicitor to explain what took place at the time the dying depositions of the deceased were altered by the Magistrate. It was, of course, clear that it was an irregularity, and must be put to the jury. As it was suggested that the Magistrate altered the dying depositions at the request of the Crown Solicitor in order, apparently, to make it clear, which also made it worse for the accused, he thought it only fair that the Crown Solicitor should explain what actually did occur.

The Chief Justice remarked that he thought it was due to the Crown Solicitor to give an explanation. He would tell the jury when he came to address them that undoubtedly the act of the Magistrate was irregular, but that it was simply done with the obvious desire to put upon the depositions what he believed was implied.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, then explained what took place. Upon referring to the dying depositions, at the Police Court, he said, he found that they contained a statement which appeared to him to be ambiguous. That statement was "I did not know the man." Looking at the depositions now he saw the word "before" inserted, and that was not in the original.

As to the statement of the deceased, it possibly might mean, having been confronted with the prisoner, that the man had nothing whatever to do with the case, or that he had not seen the prisoner before that case. Then he (witness) asked Mr. Lindsell if he could tell him what question was put to the deceased, Mr. Lindsell said the question was "Have you ever seen this man before?" meaning, of course, before that case, and Mr. Lindsell was quite satisfied. His reason for so doing was because he wanted an explanation on the depositions in the case, but not on the dying depositions. He asked Mr. Lindsell if he would be prepared to give evidence on the point if he was called and he said he would. Witness then said to Mr. Lindsell that he would be obliged if he would make a note of his point in the depositions, and it was obvious now that Mr. Lindsell assumed that he meant the dying depositions instead of the depositions in the case. The first time he heard of the alteration in the dying depositions was when he came into the Court. It was apparently a mistake; the Magistrate did not know what he meant.

Mr. Alabaster—I think you made a mistake when you said the word "before" was not in the original. That is the word which was altered; it was written in it.

Mr. Hodgson. The whole question was whether "before" meant "before this affair" or "before that day." The whole point was whether it was before the murder.

Subsequently Mr. Alabaster contended that what the deceased said was not ambiguous; it became ambiguous when it was altered.

The addresses of Counsel were brief, and the summing up of the Chief Justice occupied about half an hour.

The jury were absent for half an hour and returned a verdict of not guilty and prisoner was discharged.

OTHER CASES.

Kam Sing and Tong Fat were each sentenced to six years' hard labour, and ordered to receive fourteen strokes with the "cat" for attempted robbery.

Addressing the prisoners, the Chief Justice said: "We are determined in Hongkong to put down the conduct of scoundrels of your class. You were armed with knives, both of you, and it was not your fault that you did not do a great deal more harm than you did."

Cheung Yee was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for indecent assault.

FRENCH SEDITION MONGERS.

CHARGES OF CRIMINAL COMPLICITY.

Captain Bouchardon, reporter to the Third Conseil de Guerre, has concluded his inquiry into the circumstances under which a number of anti-militarists circulated throughout France in November last leaflets and pamphlets praising Germany, instigating desertions from the French Army, and urging the conclusion of peace at any price.

Four persons are to appear before a military tribunal charged with criminal complicity in the affair, these being the Anarchist, Prouvost, a wealthy couple, and a man named Hureau, reputed to be the lover of Mme. Donadieu. No case is found against the other suspects.—*Central News*.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The 19th annual general meeting of the above was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., the general managers, yesterday. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and those also present were—Messrs. A. Ritchie (Secretary), G. R. Edwards and G. Morton Smith.

The Secretary said the notice convening the meeting, after which

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, the Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the year's working is very much the same as that for last year, and when you take into consideration that ten months of the period were affected by the war, which materially reduced the number of steamers using the port, I think you will consider it satisfactory that the profits enable your General Managers to recommend the same distribution as for the last two years. The value of the Stock is somewhat less than last year, and, as usual, it has been checked with great care, and certified to by the Superintendents, ample allowance being made for depreciation. I think, gentlemen, that is all I need say, but before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability any question shareholders may wish to ask."

There were no questions, whereupon

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Ritchie seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. Edwards, Mr. F. Maitland was re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business, and the Chairman announced that dividend warrants were now ready, and could be had on application.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following additional donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

T.T. from the Chinese of Toronto. \$1,260.00.
Pec. Mr. Chan Wai Shan of Sui Shin She at Fanchow \$5,000.
In Chinese 20-cent pieces. 4,143.62
Chap Yik Tong Pawnbrokers Guild. 1,965.00

Capt. Tom Gunn 40 per cent. of the net takings at the Avian Co. Meeting at Shanghai. 665.42
Lung Hing Co. of Java. 200.00
Hing Loong Co. of Java. 100.00
Tak Yue Tong Co. of Java. 100.00

Cheong Wai Girls School. 78.80
Hop Yik Steam Laundry Co.'s subscription book. 79.90
Miss Shi Shi Ki of the Seung Foo School. 40.00

Chinese Staff of the Kowloon Canton Railway, British section. 53.00
Kwai Mui. 30.00
1 subscriber of \$16.00. 1 of \$12.40, 1 of \$7.70. 36.70
1 subscriber of \$6.35, 1 of \$20.00. 36.35
and 1 of \$10.00. 10.00
Already acknowledged. \$460,249.51
Total. \$460,229.50

BANKRUPT GERMANY.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL PAPER'S COMMENT.

Commenting on the report that the Kaiser had assured German bankers that the war will end in October, the *Wall Street Journal*, America's leading financial organ, says editorially:—

"It is entirely possible that the war may be over in October, but the Kaiser will have nothing to say about its duration or conclusion. Germany was beaten when she failed to capture Paris in the first rush. She is not merely beaten, but bankrupt now. What the German bankers are fighting for is a successful receivership. They know well enough that even this will be impossible with another winter of war."

WITNESSED HIS OWN WEDDING

Marriage by proxy has its pleasant humours. A day or two ago, says the *Telegraph*, a Paris correspondent, a soldier returned unexpectedly to his native village on a few days' leave. He entered the church, where a marriage was going on, and found that the ceremony was his own. Enjoying the situation, he sat quietly at the back of the building till he heard the "Yes" of the bride, and the ceremony ended.

Then he walked up to the astonished and delighted bride, gently disengaged her arm from that of the proxy, and took it himself. "Thanks, old man," he said, laughing to the proxy, who was an intimate friend; "we don't need you now; your part has been played."

£125,000,000 A MONTH.

According to a Dutch correspondent writing in the *Matin*, Germany's financial situation is very different from the position as set forth by the statement of the Reichsbank.

Instead of a gold balance, as shown, of 2,388 millions marks, Germany holds only 1,500 millions, owing to the heavy payments she has been obliged to make in cash for purchases abroad. Her war expenses now amount to over two and a half milliards a month (£125,000,000.)

SUPERIORITY OF NUMBERS.

13,000,000 RUSSIANS AND 10,000,000 GERMAN.

GAS V. MEN.

[BY LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT M. IN THE "DAILY EXPRESS."]

I have always maintained that the superiority of the number of forces plays the greatest role in modern warfare, and we can realize now that this idea is sound.

The difficulties which the Russian army, as well as the armies of her allies, have encountered in regard to technical matters have been met thanks to the energetic measures taken by all three countries, and it can be believed that soon in this respect we shall be perhaps superior to our enemy. In regard, however, to the living forces of the antagonists, it is already evident that Russia is much superior in numbers to Germany and Austria, and that is the real triumph of Russia over her enemies.

This principle of superiority in numbers Germany and Austria have tried to follow from the beginning of the war, as we can judge from their dash on Belgium and France, and later on Russia. The German General Staff, however, while following this absolutely correct strategic method up to a certain point, overlooked the fact that nowadays the formation of a large army is easier than it was formerly.

Great Britain is a good example of this. She possessed only about 200,000 well-trained Regular troops last August. Lord Kitchener has succeeded in forming an enormous army of millions, which has been gradually equipped and supplied with arms and ammunition.

Moreover, the nation of its own volition has organized a military volunteer corps of men already attracted the attention of the War Office, and certainly will play an important rôle in the home defence of this country.

THE VITAL FACTOR.

If a country like Great Britain, which has never pretended to be as strong as she is now in land forces, was able to form such an army, what can we expect from France and Russia, which are in possession of large well-trained reserves!

Preponderance in numbers at the beginning of the war, when both sides send out only first line forces, does not play any important rôle, because very often some quite special strategic circumstances, as well as technical readiness to deliver the first blow, can make up for a deficiency of troops in the field, but when the first line army, owing to heavy losses, has lost its special character, and when masses of first second, and third reserves are mixed with the remainder of it, then preponderance of numbers becomes of the first importance.

The Germans at certain periods of the war have succeeded in concentrating a superior number of troops first on the western and then on the eastern front, and this allowed them a certain temporary success, which was nullified as soon as they were obliged to diminish those troops to meet the activity of their enemy on the other front.

It would be a great mistake to attribute the partial successes of our enemy only to the superiority of his siege artillery or technical and chemical innovations in warfare. If it had been so then the Germans could easily have continued their offensive in France, especially at a time when they were far superior in regard to big guns and other technical matters to the Anglo-French forces. The Germans have repeated their general offensive towards the west, using the most diabolic and unmitigated methods of warfare, but they have been checked and gradually driven back by the gallant Allies—only because they were less numerous than were their adversaries.

Russia has attracted on her front more troops than the main German General Staff expected. Not only were the Germans forced to concentrate on the eastern front, but, thanks to the strategy of the Grand Duke, the legions of the Kaiser were enticed into Russia too far from the German network of railway lines.

ENEMY'S STRENGTH.

It was certainly one of the main strategic ideas of the Grand Duke to attract the enemy in the greatest possible numbers to the east, and leading him away from his carefully prepared communications, engage him in a decisive battle, or, in short, to prevent the possibility of the accomplishment of the German plan of campaign, based on the idea of finishing first with the Anglo-French army and then starting the campaign with Russia.

I must admit that the military spirit of the Germans appears to be on a high level, as the spirit of the further formation in war, and the nation, except the very old people and children, will take the most active interest. Nevertheless, arithmetic cannot be altered, and unfortunately for Germany, figures show her real strength.

Germany has a population of 68,000,000, and Austria-Hungary has 54,000,000, a total combined of 122,000,000. That is less than the population of Russia, which is about 170,000,000, five millions of whom are exempted from military service. It is known that the Balkan States during the war of 1912 put in the field about 15 per cent. of their population, and it is also known that the Great Powers are absolutely unable to do the same. As absolutely unable by military authorities far as is concerned only for military purposes, about 8 per cent. of their total population. So that the 122 millions of Austro-Germans can mobilise in full only 10,000,000, when the 165,000,000 of Russians will be able to have ready about 13,000,000. Even if Germany sent all her forces to the eastern front, therefore, she would have about 3,000,000 men less than the Russians.

If we add the strength of the British, French, and Italian armies to the number of the Russians we must come to the conclusion that the superiority in numbers is absolutely on our side.

Strategy can by skillful manoeuvring always avoid the destructive work of the superior machinery of the enemy, and at last the technical equipment of the enemy can be made equal. But the superiority in numbers will always remain the same, and only this will bring about definite victory.

THE DANGERS OF THE NORTH SEA.

DAMAGE CLAIMED FOR CARGO DELAYED.

RESTRAINT OF PRINCES.

In the King's Bench Division on July 8 Mr. Justice Baillache gave judgment in the action of the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., v. the str. *Tromsø* Company, Ltd. The action was brought by the holders of a bill of lading dated July 10, 1914, relating to a parcel of soy beans, against the shipowners for damages for failure to carry the beans to Amsterdam. The shipowners counterclaimed for freight and for lightage and warehouse charges at Hull incurred in exercising their lien for freight.

By the terms of the bill of lading the *Tromsø* was to call at Port Said for orders, and to deliver the beans at the port there ordered or so near thereto as she could safely get. Orders were duly given for Amsterdam on or about October 8, 1914. The defendants protested that Amsterdam was not a safe port. They had other cargo for Hull, and were entitled to call there first to deliver that cargo. On the arrival of the vessel at Hull they declined to go to Amsterdam, and they claimed that they had duly performed their bill of lading obligations. They claimed freight there, and on non-payment lightage and warehouse charges. It was admitted that the beans if carried to Amsterdam would have sold in the open market for more than they were worth at Hull, and the plaintiffs claimed the difference as damages.

Mr. Justice Baillache, in giving judgment, said that two questions arose upon the facts—first, whether Amsterdam was a safe port, and, secondly, if not, was Hull as near thereto as the *Tromsø* could safely get within the meaning of those words in the bill of lading. There was no suggestion that Amsterdam was not in itself safe, but that the defendants' suggestion was that the passage from Hull to Amsterdam was so attended with dangers as to make Amsterdam an unsafe port. At the time in question the dangers were not active. The Admiralty wrote to the owners on November 15 asking whether they proposed to send the vessel to Amsterdam in view of the grave risk of capture and enemy mines, and it was obvious that for some reason they did not wish the *Tromsø* to go there. On this voyage against war risks, but such insurance was readily procurable otherwise. On the other hand, the plaintiffs proved that many vessels were regularly trading to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and that not a single one had suffered any damage. There was no evidence of any reluctance on the part of the master or crew to undertake the voyage, and in his lordship's judgment Amsterdam was a safe port, and the owners broke their contract in not sending the *Tromsø* there.

On the arrival of the *Tromsø* at Hull on November 10 the Amsterdam parcel was detained by the authorities pending enquiries by them as to ownership and actual destination. The matter was referred to the Procurator-General and his investigations were not concluded until December 4. Meanwhile, on November 26, instruction had been received from the responsible Government Department prohibiting the export of soy beans. It would therefore have been impossible for the defendants to have carried the beans to Amsterdam even if they had been so minded. That prohibition was a restraint of princes. The bill of lading contained the exception "restraint of princes" and in his lordship's judgment the exception excused the defendants' failure to carry to Amsterdam, and rendered them immune from resultant damages. The contract became impossible of performance by restraint of princes. The claim and counterclaim must be dismissed, with costs.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.
ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.
RESERVATIONS.
Gr. A. D. Bailey is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 12.8.15.
WEEKLY REPORTS.
The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day, 20th inst.
PARADES.
Parades for Friday, 20th instant, nil.
DETAILS.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 25th instant—
Scouts Co.
Officer on duty to-night—Lieut. Murphy.
Detention Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty to-night—No. 1 Sec. Arty. Batty, and the following members of Right Sec. M. G. Co.: Ptes. Cordeiro, D'Arcevedo, H. Hyndman, Pereira, F. Murray, Ribeiro and Wilau.
Officer on duty—Lieut. Kennett.
On duty 21st instant—Left Sec. M. G. Co., and the following members of Right Sec. M. G. Co.: Ptes. B. Anderson, Archie, Benjamin, Greaves, Machado and Setun.
Officer on duty—Lieut. Rees.
Orderly Officer until 25th inst.—Lieut. G. Smith.
Orderly Sergt. until 25th inst.—Corpl. Young.
G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.
HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
RETURN OF RIFLES.
All Martins and Winchester is issued must be returned to the Armoury on Monday, August 23rd. Units will parade under the Sergeant-Major at the times stated below. The Musketry Sergeant will sup raise the returns. Ammunition must be returned in safe custody until further orders. No Service Rifles will be accepted on this date:—
Chinese Company.....5.30 p.m.
Portuguese do.....5.50 p.m.
Indian do.....6.10 p.m.
All Service Rifle must be returned to the Armoury on Tuesday, August 24th, for inspection and overhauling. Holders of these Rifles will parade for this purpose under Inspector Wilken at 6 p.m. sharp.
F. C. JENKIN, D. S. F. (Reserve)

A CURE FOR "SLACKERS."
On July 9th the following advertisement appeared in *The Times*:—
Jack F. G.—If you are not in khaki by the 20th I shall cut you dead.—
Phel M.
The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* was so much struck by this threat that he telegraphed the following version to his journal:—
If you are not in khaki by the 20th I shall hack you to death (*hacke ich dich zu Tode*).

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

TELEPHONE 1741.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

COMPLETE STOCKS OF

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

B. V. D.

COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS

AND

KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS

\$1.25 TO \$2.50 PER GARMENT.

AERTEX CELLULAR

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

\$2.00 TO \$3.50 PER GARMENT.

SUMMER PYJAMAS

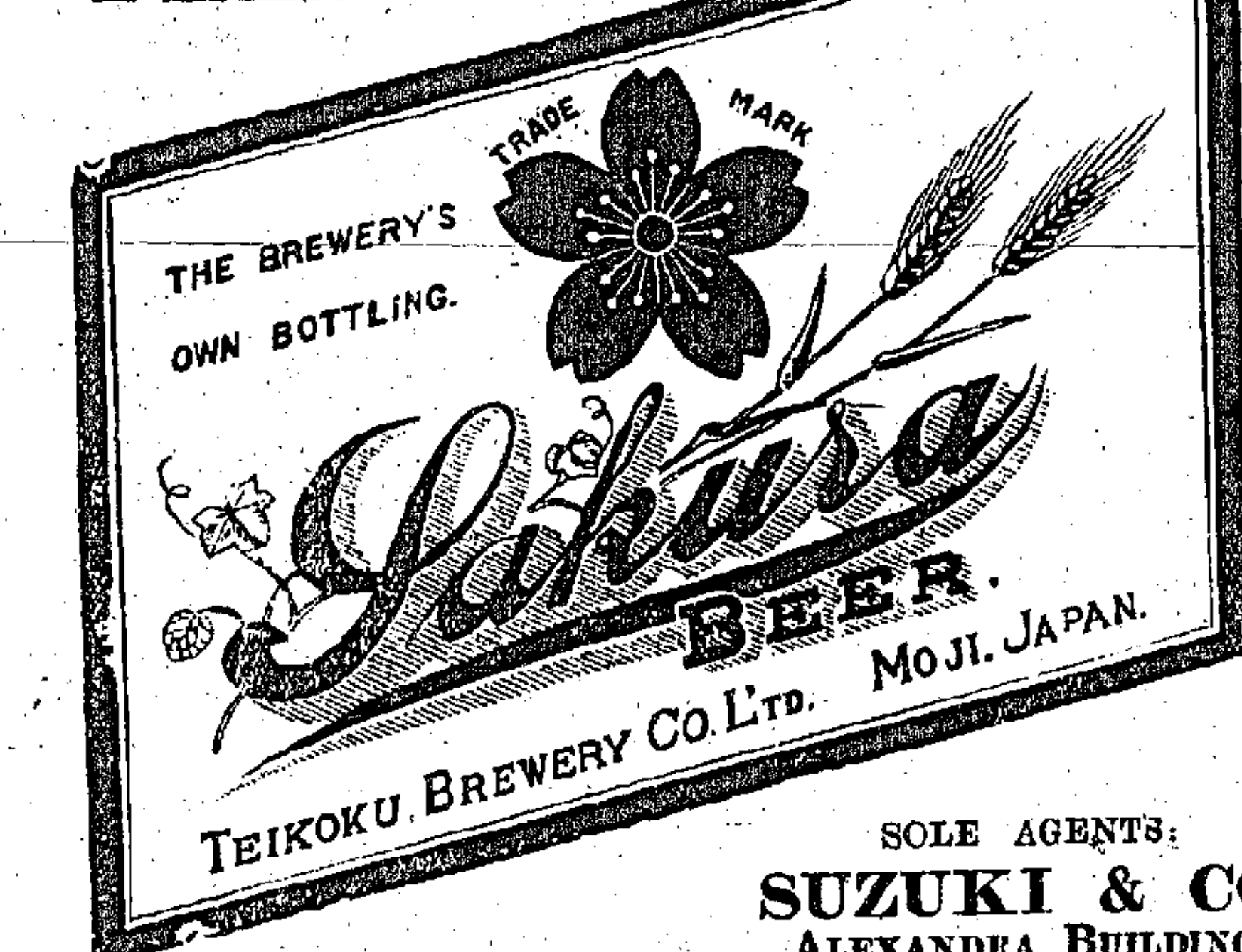
CEYLON COTTON AND WOOL - - \$4.75 PER SUIT.

PLAIN ZEPHYR - - - - - \$6.50 " "

B.V.D. SHORT SLEEVES AND LEGS - \$3.00 " "

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

10-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dock and Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon

at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone No. 212.

130

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply—**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING**, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS. Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply—**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING**, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [878]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married. Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyards. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial. Write—**O. SAKAI**, No. 11, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, 19th August, 1915. [871]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [728]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE
OF
FREEDHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kamish Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

PRIVATE TENDER.

The 21st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.
SISSON & DELAY,
16th, CHANSON ALLEY, Singapore,
Solicitors for the Liquidator. [768]

JUST RECEIVED:

FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND GRASS

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [725]



GIVE YOUR RAZOR A

NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, per Pookel Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [667]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[784]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging Canton Pictures in Various Styles.

Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1915, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1915. [864]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1915, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE. DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 24th instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [849]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED. NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1915, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1915, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [869]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLET 380T. From No. 10 to SS&C. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & C.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"HAZELDENE," No. 52, Robinson Road, 5 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court.

NO. 3 - "THE ALBANY," 3 ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

NO. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

NO. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Barrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

NO. 53, THE PEAK CAMERON VILLAS. Apply to—**LINSTRAD & DAVIS**, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [84]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK EAST, No. 166, THE PEAK, Tennis Court. From September. No. 16. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [870]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"SLEMISH," No. 98, THE PEAK, from 1st September. Apply—**Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS**, Hongkong, 12th August, 1915. [856]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, that part of the building known as "STONEHEDGE," No. 6, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House. Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [847]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN.
ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation. Apply—**T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.**, Canton, 29th July, 1915. [798]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course. For terms and particulars, apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.** Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon. Apply—**ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.** Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road. Apply—**CLARK & Co.**, Opticians. Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings. Apply within. Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next. English Baths and Kitchen, Range, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System. "PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court. 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court. **FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. **FLATS** in Nathan Road, Kowloon. **A FLAT** in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.** Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [859]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street. From 1st March. Apply—**A. B. AVASIA**, Care of E. PARANAY, No. 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [844]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office. 58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT." 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [83]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession. Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.** Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [89]

TO LET.

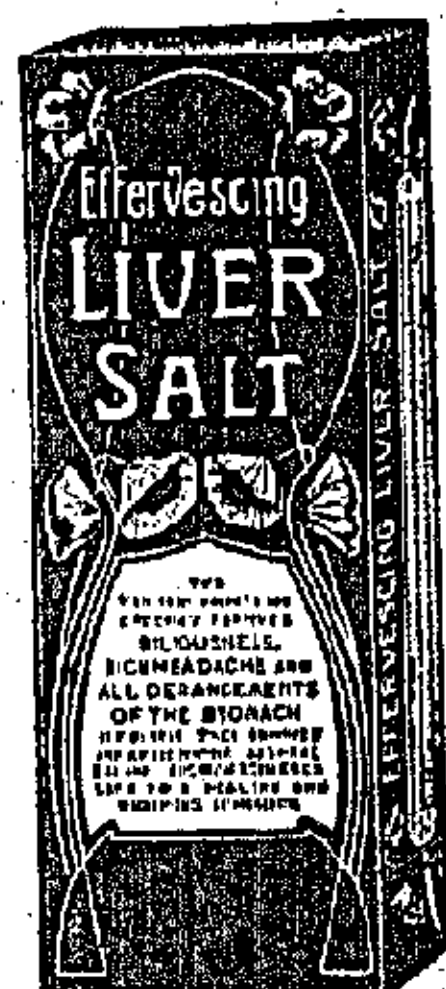
A HOUSE in Knutsford || Terrace Kowloon. Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

INTIMATION



FOR THE MORNING AFTER THE NIGHT BEFORE TAKE

WATSON'S



SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 20TH, 1915.

COTTON AND SHELLS.

If the manufacture of shells in Germany is entirely dependent upon supplies of cotton being forthcoming from abroad, it is very surprising that the Allies who are fighting her have delayed so long to declare cotton contraband of war. It is evident that Germany has been expecting this declaration and, with characteristic forethought, she has been providing herself with considerable stocks against such an eventuality. Mr. Lloyd George recently stated that Germany and Austria were making a quarter of a million shells a day. "This figure," says the Secretary of the Conference of Chemists and Engineers, "enables us to calculate the amount of cotton used by the enemy. It cannot be less than 1,000 tons a day." Every ounce of this has to be imported, since neither Germany nor Austria produces any. The British Government has, of course, been making every effort, short of declaring cotton contraband, to prevent cotton getting to Germany, but Germany has nevertheless managed to obtain a fairly constant supply through neutral countries. Some illuminating figures were given by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons about two months ago. From January to March, 1914, the import of raw cotton into Norway, Sweden and Denmark amounted to 10,329 metric tons; in the corresponding quarter of the present year the import amounted to 64,441 bales. These figures tell their own tale. Reuter's correspondent at New York, writing on June 15th, stated that over 8,000,000 bales of cotton had gone abroad during the present season. "This," he said, "is 750,000 bales fewer than in the corresponding period last year; and every week reduces last year's lead. The bale value has varied from 23 to 26 less than a year ago, but the great volume of exports has gone out since cotton rose from about 27 to 210 a bale." These facts are taken to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that Germany is obtaining large supplies of raw

cotton, and the rise in price is an indication of the urgency of the demand. Yet while everybody else seems to be recognising that cotton going into Germany means shells, no less an authority than Mr. W. F. REID, a past President of the Society of Chemical Industry, and the inventor of the process by which smokeless powders are made, has recently made the astonishing declaration that the whole thing is a great fraud. "It has been stated in some papers," he said, "that cotton is absolutely necessary for the production of high explosive shells, and you will hardly believe me when I say that there is practically no cotton used in the manufacture of high explosives. The whole thing is a great fraud. There may be some trace of cotton in the explosive, but the bulk of it is coal products. Eminent scientists have made erroneous statements on the subject. If people associated with science would only speak of the branches with which they are connected the advantage would be very great." When experts differ who shall decide? Elsewhere in today's issue we reproduce a letter on the subject by Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, who is admittedly one of the leading chemists of Great Britain. It will be seen that he has absolutely no doubt of the vital importance of cotton to Germany and in his letter explains why substitutes are of little use. He declares unhesitatingly that "we have undoubtedly been supplying our enemies with the means of destroying our troops ever since the beginning of the war." This is clearly the view taken of the subject by the Governments of the Allied nations, and that Cotton has not been made contraband long ago can only be attributed to a desire not to add to the tension with America regarding our blockade policy. The Times correspondent at Washington a month ago indicated a line of procedure which the Allies now appear to have followed. "The American objection to our treatment of cotton," he wrote, "is that it is illegal because the blockade is not effective and cotton is not contraband. But declare cotton contraband—as the American view of the warlike properties of cotton enunciated after the Boxer rebellion seems to allow us to do—and the legal objection to our seizing cotton consigned direct to Germany disappears. As for cotton indirectly destined to Germany through neutral countries, we should then, according to the precedents of the Civil War, have ample justification for seizing it whenever we could prove that those countries were getting more than their normal share. For the equally necessary removal of the sudden curtailment of the market of American planters we have another American precedent. By buying at any rate enough of Germany's normal quota to steady the price, we should merely be paying back with interest the action of the North in Lancashire whom the blockade of the South had reduced to starvation. There are other equally important ways in which the parallel of the Civil War—during which we were continually protesting, usually in vain, but good-naturedly, against the same sort of things that the Americans are now finding fault with—can be used." And it would appear from the cables published yesterday that in taking the step of declaring cotton contraband the Allies intend to use them, for we are told that they will take their stand not only on the broad ground that international law authorises it, but on that fact that the United States proclamation of 1865 made materials for the manufacture of ammunition contraband.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Three members of the Japanese Diet have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to four months for "violation of the Election Law."

It will be seen from the Tung Wah Hospital's subscription list published to-day that it includes a sum of \$665.42, as being 40 per cent. of the net takings at the recent aviation meeting at Shatin.

A desperate encounter between soldiers and prisoners is reported from Kiri. The prisoners, over one hundred in number, attempted to break away from gaol and put up a fierce resistance when surrounded by a cordon of soldiers. Many casualties occurred.

The police of Manila last week seized 299 sheets of Macao lottery tickets, for a drawing to take place next month. The tickets, which were those of the Santa Casa de Misericordia Lottery, were seized in the shop of a Chinaman named Li Chas Ting of 209, Calle Mariguina.

A ship's engineer named Johann Gasser, Swiss, was charged with stowing away on the Java-China-Japan Linj steamer *Typhoon*, from Macassar. Defendant, who said he had formerly served as engineer on an interned German steamer in Macassar, was remanded in police custody.

Mr. F. Howell, who for thirty-two years was a bailiff of the Supreme Court, retiring on pension about three years ago, left for Home yesterday, travelling via Seattle. He took a great interest in horticulture and was a well-known exhibitor at the Horticultural Society's shows, and has latterly been Secretary of the Society.

HONGKONG MAN AT THE FRONT.

FOOTBALL BEHIND THE FIRING LINE.

Under date the 9th July, Lieut. Col. Cyril Wilkie, writing from the front to a personal friend in Hongkong, says:

"I have done no actual scrapping yet, as I think I have written to you before—it's trench warfare. When in the trenches you may occasionally fire over a shot or two, or have a few rounds at a plank that you might see sticking up. I have not seen a German yet. The Hongkong fellows in this Company are—Lapsley (Sergeant), Gumprecht, Wilson, Victor, Evers, Briggs and myself (Lance-Corporal) and Braga (Private). Saunders, Good, and Dean have been killed, and Sherratt badly wounded. We have had a long rest (twelve days) out of the trenches this time and have three or four more days yet. Had a Platoon Football League, concerts, and a little swimming."

Answering an enquiry as to whether it is not dangerous playing football a mile or so close behind the trenches, Lieut. Col. Wilkie writes, "As you say, when we are so close to the firing line, when out of the trenches, we may get hit, as quite a few stray shots come over, but you have as much chance of being hit doing nothing as if you are playing football."

Mr. Cyril Wilkie is in the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regt.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

WAR FUND FOR THE WOUNDED.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, acknowledges gratefully the receipt of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, being portion of the proceeds of a Theatrical Performance recently given by the Queen's College Dramatic Society. The amount above named is given as a donation to the "War Fund for the Wounded" which is being raised by the Association.

As an indication of the work done during the war by the Association it may be noted that immediately on the outbreak of hostilities 4,000 trained ambulance men were mobilised as Hospital Orderlies in the Army and Navy, several thousands being held in reserve. Nearly 2,000 more Orderlies were despatched later and some 200 Medical men and Nurses have been sent to the front, while Motor Ambulances have been supplied to carry the wounded from the front to the base. 150 Hospitals and Convalescent Homes have also been established and supplied with the necessary staffs.

Quite recently the Association has undertaken to provide and maintain either at home or abroad—as the War Office may decide—a General Hospital of 525 beds, fully equipped with Staff, furniture, medicines, instruments, etc. The Association—the full title of which is "The Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem," H.M. the King being Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order—forms part of the Red Cross Organization of Great Britain, equally with the British Red Cross Society.

In addition to the amount just received, subscriptions as below have recently been forwarded to the Association:

H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.	\$100.00
Local Committee, St. John's Ambulance Association	200.00
N. J. Stabb, Esq.	100.00
Sir Robert Ho Tung	100.00
Ellis Kadoorie, Esq.	100.00
W. Dickson, Esq.	50.00
Ho Kam Tong, Esq.	50.00
Catholic Women's League	25.00

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12.30 p.m. yesterday:

Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.W. or N.

THE WAR.

ITALO-TURKEY CRISIS.

THE FALL OF KOVNO.

ADVANCING AT THE DARDANELLES.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

A SPLIT IN GERMANY.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GREAT BOMBARDMENT OF KOVNO.
ENEMY STORMS ONE OF THE FORTS.

PETROGRAD, August 18th.

A *communiqué* says: Fighting at Kovno has been most desperate. The enemy, after very careful preparation with heavy guns, including 16-inch siege-guns, attacked at full strength on Sunday and Monday with the object of storming the fortifications on the left bank of the Niemen, and succeeded on Monday evening in capturing a fort which had been greatly damaged by the bombardment, and in entering the spaces between some of the other forts on the western sector. Fighting continues.

We repulsed a series of fierce German attacks on Sunday on the left bank of the Upper Narva in the direction of Bielo stock and Bielsk.

The enemy in the region of the Novo-Georgievsk fortress, after a bombardment with very heavy guns, delivered a series of attacks on the following night against the fortifications between the Narva and the left bank of the Wkra River.

GERMANS CAPTURE KOVNO.

AMSTERDAM, August 18th.

A Berlin *communiqué* says that Kovno, with all its forts and an enormous stock of war material, including four hundred guns, has been occupied by the Germans. The town was taken by assault, despite a very stubborn resistance.

[Kovno is situated at the confluence of the Niemen with the Vilis, and is on a railway which runs to Berlin. It was a wealthy city in medieval times but was ruined by wars. It was a poor place when annexed to Russia in 1795, but has recovered since then and is the outport for trade with Prussia and the neighbouring provinces of Russia. It has a population of about 500,000.]

THE RUSSIAN VIEW.

PARTIAL FALL OF KOVNO FORTIFICATIONS.

PETROGRAD, August 19th.

A *communiqué* says: After desperate battles lasting for eleven days, which cost the Germans enormous losses, the Germans succeeded in occupying the fortifications of Kovno situated on the left bank of the Niemen, and west of the Jassia stream. The Germans are now attempting to cross this embanked brook, where part of the works are still in our hands.

We hold all the Kovno fortifications on the right of the Niemen.

KAISER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, August 18th.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to General von Hindenberg expressing his warmest appreciation of the capture of Kovno, the "first strongest bulwark of the inner line of the Russian defences."

He has conferred the order "Pour le Mérite" upon General Eichorn, and the Oak Leaves of the same order upon General Litzmann.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, August 19th.

A *communiqué* states that fighting on the Upper Narva front and also between the Narva and the Bug continues in a fluctuating manner, the enemy attacking with particular desperation on the roads towards Bielsk and Bielsk.

The Germans continue to make persistent attacks on the north-eastern fortifications of Novogeorgievsk, especially those commanding the Mlava railway.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIERCE BATTLE IN CAUCASUS.

TURKISH LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS SEIZED.

LONDON, August 18th.

There has been fierce fighting in the Caucasus, the battles lasting for some days. The Turks claimed to have re-taken the city of Van and an important strategic junction, but a Petrograd *communiqué* to day announces that the Russians have secured an important victory, have re-taken the city, and routed the Turks, whom they are pursuing, taking villages, prisoners, and booty.

The Turkish Right Wing also suffered a serious defeat. The Russians, developing an encircling movement, captured Klych Pass, thus seizing the Turkish line of communications on the right bank of the Euphrates. The Turks made violent endeavours to recover the Pass, but these were fruitless, the Turks suffering great losses. They then endeavoured to force the adjoining Pass, but were defeated by Russian reinforcements, who charged with the bayonet.

The Russian envelopment resulted in the complete defeat of the eleven Turkish Divisions who assumed such an audacious offensive in the north. Those managing to escape to the left bank of the Euphrates retreated in disorder.

The Russians' total captures are not ascertained up to the present, but they took many guns, machine-guns, rifles, and much war material. The prisoners include several commanders, many officers, and thousands of soldiers, a district full of Turks surrendering without resistance. Turkish shells and waggons litter the roads.

AN "IRREPROACHABLE RETREAT."

AMSTERDAM, August 18th.

German war correspondents describe the Russian resistance as increasing in violence the nearer the Austro-German front approaches the Russian area of defence, the base line of which lies along the railway from Brestlitovsk to Bialystok. They emphasize that battles of increasing intensity, with, perhaps, the retarding of the Austro-German advance, must be expected within the next few days.

The war correspondent of the *Byliner Tagblatt* with the Army of General Worysch says: "The Russian retreat may be characterised as irreproachable. All the railways, viaducts, tunnels and bridges have been blown up, strictly in accordance with orders and exactly, but the buildings in the towns have been spared. Little has been improperly destroyed, and Kielce is quite untouched."

NO BOOTY FOR GERMANS.

RUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS.

PETROGRAD, August 18th.

The Russians are taking no risks of booty falling into the hands of the enemy. The military continue removing from Riga everything of any value. They are also taking the same precautionary measure at Bialystok.

The Germans, when they took Lomza, found the town stripped. The town only fell after three days bombardment, which was especially furious at night. The inhabitants throughout took refuge in cellars and basements. Nevertheless, many civilians were killed.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPORT FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, August 19th.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that nothing important has occurred since the 10th instant when we recaptured the position at Hoge, which has since been consolidated.

Our trenches have been subjected to occasional bombardment, but there has been no infantry engagement with the exception of two small bombing attacks which were easily repulsed.

There have been important and intermittent artillery engagements along the East of the front.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

FAVOURABLE TO THE FRENCH.

PARIS, August 18th.

The evening *communiqué* states that there have been artillery actions at various sectors. Our bombardment of Lingre destroyed two heavy batteries and blew up several ammunition depots.

The Germans made two violent counter-attacks on the crest of Sonderburch against a position we had captured but these were completely repulsed.

INTENSE CANNONADING.

ENEMY'S ATTEMPTS TO ADVANCE IN ARGONNE REPULED.

PARIS, August 19th.

A *communiqué* says there has been intense cannonading and mine fighting at various points.

Attempts made by the enemy in Argonne to advance with grenades, in the region of Marie Therese, were all repulsed.

TYPHUS AMONG GERMAN TROOPS.

LONDON, August 19th.

A telegram from Paris says that the Germans are evacuating the Muenster valley as typhus has appeared among the troops at Guebweiler, and also among the civilians at Colmar.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AT THE DARDANELLES.

ADVANCE FROM NEW POSITION.

LONDON, August 18th.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the situation in the southern zone on the 14th and 15th is unchanged. The Turks artillery fire had little effect.

The Turks, on the nights of the 14th and 15th, heavily attacked the right flank of the Australian and New Zealand troops. All the attacks were repulsed.

Our troops at the new landing place at Sulva, on the left front, made a short advance on the afternoon of the 15th with a view to straightening the line. They moved forward under considerable gun and rifle fire and gained 500 yards, capturing a Turkish trench and taking some prisoners.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS CAPTURE MORE TRENCHES.

ROME, August 19th.

A *communiqué* records sharp fighting along the whole front, the Italians capturing trenches in the Sexten region, the Tyrol and Trentino frontier, and also in the Montenero zone and the Santa Lucia hills near Tolmino.

Altogether 250 prisoners were taken. A violent Austrian attack at Carso was repulsed, and the Italians, counter-attacking, won an important position west of Marcellini.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMMUNITION ON THE "BARBAROSSA."

SOFIA, August 18th.

It has been ascertained that the torpedoed Turkish battleship *Barbarossa* carried ammunition and stores when she was sunk.

The transport *Khos*, which was torpedoed and beached, was also carrying stores.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY AND TURKEY.

DECISIVE STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY ITALY.

ROME, August 18th.

There is every sign that Italy is shortly to take decisive steps in regard to Turkey.

The Italians in Asia Minor have been forbidden to leave the country, while the despatch of money, munitions, and incendiary proclamations to Lybia with the object of provoking a native rising continues.

The Government organ *Giornale d'Italia* indicates that Italy's patience is exhausted.

A SPLIT IN GERMANY.

WHAT TO DO WITH BELGIUM?

LONDON, August 19th.

A despatch from Copenhagen published in New York says that the German nation is split over the question of the annexation of Belgium and the generally ultimate aims of the war stock gathered round the Government over the problem.

It is believed that the Kaiser, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow support the restoration of Belgium, but powerful factors are working for its annexation.

A memorandum issued by the latter is signed by Prince Hatzfeldt, Prince Donnersmarck—the latter is the richest man in Germany—Admiral Truppel (ex-Governor of Kiaochow), ex-Ambassadors and Counts, Herr Leyden, Herr Mendelssohn, the President of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, Major Parssow of airship fame, the editors of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and a score of leading professors.

Herr Dernburg has been in the closest touch with the Government since his return from America, and his views are discernible throughout the memorial.

Another memorandum from German intellectuals has been sent to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. It contains eighty-two signatures, including those of Herr Dabruick, of the Imperial Home Office, Herr Dernburg and Herr Harnack, and protests against the annexation of politically independent nations as being dangerous to German national unity.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID.

TEN CIVILIANS KILLED AND 36 INJURED.

LONDON, August 18th.

The Press Bureau announces that Zeppelins visited the eastern counties last night and dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were brought into action and it is believed that a Zeppelin was hit.

Air patrols were active, but owing to the difficult atmospheric conditions the Zeppelins were able to escape.

Some houses and other buildings, including a church, were damaged.

Seven men, two women and a child were killed, and fifteen men, eighteen women and three children were injured. The victims were all civilians.

THE IRON HAND IN BELGIUM.

HOW A CRUEL WRONG IS RIGHTED.

LONDON, August 18th.

The Germans continue to treat the Belgians behind the firing line with extreme harshness. They also display a most arrogant attitude towards the inhabitants of Brussels.

A Belgian Senator named Capelle was struck in the face because he failed to salute a German officer who was billeted at his house.

The Germans have seized large quantities of furniture, pianos, etc., and have confiscated over 800,000 francs' worth of goods at Menin.

Belgians belonging to good families have been compelled to sweep the streets and work in the trenches, those refusing being made to pay fines of 500 marks and imprisoned.

ACCIDENT TO KING'S EQUERRY.

LONDON, August 18th.

Major Clive Wigram, the King's Equerry, was thrown from a dog cart at Windsor and sustained slight concussion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

CAUSE A SENSATION.

New York, August 18th.

The *New York World's* exposure of the German Government's intrigues has caused a sensation.

The leading newspapers devote pages to the revelations, and lengthily comment thereon.

The *New York Sun* says that Count Bernstorff should receive his passports immediately.

The *New York World* publishes further documents showing the negotiations of German Government agents to finance a Bridgeport (Connecticut) projectile factory, which had received money from the New York Guaranty Trust Company, acting with the authority of the Deutsche Bank.

The *Providence (R.I.) Journal* says that two persons employed in the State Department, and four in the Treasury Department, are suspected of giving information to German agents.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE DIFFICULTY.

LARGE TRANSFER OF BRITISH MONEY.

OTTAWA, August 18th.

\$5,000,000 gold has been shipped from the vaults of the Finance Department to New York, being the balance of \$100,000,000 placed here on British account soon after the outbreak of war. The shipment is expected to relieve the exchange situation somewhat.

LARGE BRITISH LOAN FORECASTED.

LONDON, August 19th.

Some experts forecast the floating of a British loan of £100,000,000 sterling in America, free of income tax, to redress the fall in exchange.

[OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.]

MAKING MUNITIONS.

Industrial mobilization also proceeds. The Minister of Munitions announcing on the 12th inst. that 345 establishments had been declared controlled under the Munitions Act.

As a result the profit of employers in these is limited, the excess being paid to the State, and similarly rules or shop custom limiting output are suspended.

Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed by *Le Temps*, said that taking the figure one as representing the output for September, 1914, the figure 50 represented the output for July, 1915. It will be a hundred times greater in August and will therefore forward rise precipitously. Twelve thousand skilled workers were brought back from the front, and 40,000 new workers had been enlisted.

WORKSHOPS OF WAR.

The *Times* is publishing a series of articles entitled "Workshops of War," showing that enormous establishments in various parts of England are now full-going concerns with gigantic and increasing output.

The papers generally hailed the recent British artillery success at Hoge as a forecast of future results from this activity.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

August 15th was the day appointed for returning national registration forms. Everyone between 15 and 65 is now registered, with details necessary for the complete mobilization of the nation.

HUGE MUNITIONS ORDERS FOR CANADA.

It is officially announced at Ottawa that the munition orders placed in Canada amount to over £43,000,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPTIMISTIC WOUNDED.

MALTA, August 19th.

Several hospital ships have recently arrived with wounded who described the recent fighting as the most desperate but the most successful which has taken place up to the present.

The Gallipoli wounded are much more optimistic regarding the prospects.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"LLOYD GEORGE SHELLS."

LONDON, August 18th.

A letter from an officer in France, referring to the new "Lloyd George shells," says that they are magnificent and that when the men got to the captured trenches they gave three cheers for Mr. Lloyd George.

GREEK POLITICS.

ATHENS, August 19th.

The interview between the King and M. Venizelos was marked by no unpleasantness, as was reported at the previous audience. It is understood that both practically agreed.

HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP OF AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, August 18th.

It is understood that the Labour Party has approved of Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, becoming High Commissioner in London. Mr. Hughes, the Federal Attorney, to assume the post of Premier.

A MURDER SEQUEL.

New York, August 18th.

Twenty five armed men rushed the penitentiary at Milledgeville, Georgia, seized Lee Frank and hanged him to a tree at Marietta, near the house of the girl for whose murder two years ago Frank was finally sentenced to death after numerous appeals.

The Governor of Georgia's commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life caused much indignation among the people.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INDISPOSED.

LONDON, August 19th.

Mr. Lloyd George is confined to bed with a feverish chill, and has had to cancel his northern tour.

MISSIONARIES AND THE WAR.

VIEWS OF BISHOP BANISTER.

Bishop Banister of Kwangsi and Hunan writes to the *N.C. Daily News* as follows:—

"The question of National Service during this time of war, and the contribution which each member of the British Empire is called upon to make is urgent. I write as a member of the missionary body, and desire to express the opinion that no one can claim exemption from the responsibility of response in some form or other to the call of our country at this time of national attack upon the liberties and freedom of mankind."

There are 20,000 French priests with the armies of France, some of whom have gone from China. They are rendering service to their country in many ways, in the trenches, in the hospitals, as orderlies, stretcher bearers, in the commissariat, as chaplains, and are ready at all times to fulfil the duties of their sacred office to all who need.

Each of these men has gone at the call of authority. Some such procedure is needed, not to compel but to enable protestant priests and missionaries to find their place, and respond to the nation's call. "To every man his work" is a divine law, and I know there are many men in the missionary service who want to find their right place, and work. Some of them I know have offered, and been told to wait.

The suggestion of your correspondent in your issue of the 6th instant is the only sound method. Let the National Register be applied to China and other overseas dwelling places of British men. I have advocated the same thing publicly in another place. Each of us then could be called upon to render that service which we are best fitted to give, either in our ports out here, or in some of the manifold forms which are presented to its citizens in this time of our country's need.

ENEMY TRADING.

The *N.C. Daily News* of the 12th inst. says:—

A private telegram was received in Shanghai yesterday worded as follows: "The Board of Trade notifies that delivery to German, Austrian and Turkish firms of goods in stock in China must be completed not later than August 25th. Deliveries of goods which left the United Kingdom prior to June 25th must be completed not later than ten days after the arrival of the cargo in China. Deliveries of goods purchased before June 25th and handed to inland carriers for shipment before July 26th must be completed not later than September 26th." There is every reason to believe that official confirmation of this telegram will be received shortly and it will be at once apparent that the steps taken in Shanghai to get the Board of Trade's recent decision rescinded have borne fruit.

On July 21st, it will be remembered it was officially announced that the Board of Trade had decided to offer no objection to shipment of goods being made to enemy firms in China up to July 26th, provided that they were in respect of contracts concluded before June 25th. No date was fixed on which deliveries were to cease. Now, however, any cargo coming forward in virtue of contracts concluded before June 25th will have to be taken delivery of by September 26th. We trust that it is not premature to congratulate the British Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai branch of the China Association on this result of the prompt action which they took in this all important matter.

James Watson & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARYED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
Beware of Imitations!
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

A purely vegetable treatment
Sold in bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
KEATING'S
LONDON, ENGLAND

No Household
can be really happy if any of its members are ill. Sound health in a family is a boon beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety gives on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Becham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without
them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Becham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes.
Price 5d (10 pills) 1/2 (50 pills) 2/6 (100 pills).

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN Eruptions.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, DRAGS, LOST VIGOR, AC. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS, PHARMACIANS, AND ALL DRUGGISTS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES BRUISES, SWELLINGS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ALL THESE AFFECTIONS.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH CAPSULE. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ALL THESE AFFECTIONS.

Be Fat—Not Funny



PUT ON FIRM, HEALTHY FLESH WHERE EVERY OUNCE WILL COUNT.

If women and men only knew the pity, the gibes and the ridicule, that pinched cheeks, scrawny chests and scarecrow figures make, they would certainly do something to add flesh to their bones, and round out their figures.

Even thin people that see this announcement know that this is the truth. If thin, and so-called skinny people only knew that their lack of weight is caused by a lack of the system to turn the food they eat into firm, hard flesh they would not lose all hope.

It is a simple act to make flesh, provided you do it in a perfectly natural manner. The food you eat and the water you drink contain every quality that goes to make flesh, but if the digestive juices, the stomach and the digestive canal do not take out of this food everything that the system demands, then of course the body is impoverished, and draws upon what little flesh you have for the nourishment it needs.

One of the greatest successes in flesh building ever known is now having much success in the Far East. Almost every state and country has had within the last few months ample proof of the power of this flesh builder. It is nothing more or less than a little tablet, prepared after the most scientific and natural means. It does not contain harmful or worthless drugs; you do not have to tear down one part of your system to build up another, but all you have to do is to carry a few of these tablets in your pocket or your purse; eat what you will and when you will; take two of these tablets, and the food you eat with the aid of the tablets will go into your system in good, rich blood to make firm, healthy flesh.

Don't diet or gorge yourself; don't walk and exercise yourself and exhaust your already weakened vital forces, but do the very best thing that nature does in all animal life—put into the system the things that the system craves.

A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

[709-9]

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.15 a.m.—Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines; moderate increases or very slight changes have occurred elsewhere. The high pressure area has strengthened; the trough remains stationary, a typhoon centre being probably situated about 300 miles to the E. of Luzon, moving westwards.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Light westerly or variable winds, probably freshening later from E. fair to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 19th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.78	29.76
Thermometer	88	79	78
Humidity	68	94	68
Wind Direction	WNW	W	West
Force	2	0	1
Weather	c.	c.	c.
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 18th - 89
Lowest open air Temperature on 18th - 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th to 24th August.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height

Fri.	10	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	21	5 56	6 6	0 25	1 4
Sun.	22	5 56	7 0	1 21	1 0
Mon.	23	5 26	7 3	2 38	0 7
Tues.	24	5 19	7 5	0 38	3 7
Wed.	25	5 10	7 8	2 23	1 9
Thurs.	26	5 05	7 3	3 48	1 1

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

19th August, a.m.

Station.	Bar.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind Dir.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	29.87	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	29.89	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	29.88	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.82	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	29.93	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	29.81	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	29.80	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	29.87	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wei-hai-wei	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiangsi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.70	77	94	N	1	b
Hangchow	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.78	86	82	—	—	—
Swatow	29.78	88	81	—	—	—
Taiwan	29.78	77	81	—	—	—
Taipei	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Tainan	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Koshan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.78	81	91	W	2	b
Hongkong	29.78	79	94	—	—	—
Yung Klok	29.75	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.79	77	94	—	—	—
Yuehchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hakow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Peking	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Wei-hai-wei	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hankow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Ichang	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Kiangsi	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hangchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taipei	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Tainan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Koshan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yung Klok	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yuehchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hakow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Ichang	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Kiangsi	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hangchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taipei	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Tainan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Koshan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yung Klok	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yuehchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hakow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Ichang	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Kiangsi	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hangchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taipei	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Tainan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Koshan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yung Klok	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yuehchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hakow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Ichang	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Kiangsi	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hangchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taipei	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Tainan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Koshan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yung Klok	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yuehchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hakow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Ichang	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Kiangsi	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hangchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taipei	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Tainan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Koshan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yung Klok	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yuehchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hakow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Ichang	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Kiangsi	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hangchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taipei	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Tainan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Koshan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yung Klok	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yuehchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hakow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Ichang	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Kiangsi	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hangchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Taipei	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Tainan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Koshan	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yung Klok	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Yuehchow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Hakow	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Ichang	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Kiangsi	29.78	77	—	—	—	

"TERROR OF THE DANUBE."

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS' INGENUITY.

BARGE AS IRONCLAD.

The fact that British troops are fighting with the Serbians was disclosed in a speech at Liverpool recently by Mr. Crawford Price, an "Eye-witness" with the Serbian Army.

During six weeks of siege warfare one of the things which was impressed upon Mr. Price was the enormous destruction which was being inflicted upon the river. Many of the used to play up and down the river hunting pompons into the advanced trenches on the river side, and throwing great shells on Serbian positions further inland. They hampered the Serbians very considerably, but in spite of all efforts to put an end to their activities they simply steamed up and down the river flaunting the sense of their security in our very faces.

"MR. X."

"A few weeks later, when the British Government had given its consent, 'Mr. X.' arrived at Nish. He was a secret—perhaps the Greek secret—that has ever walked through Serbia."

"Twenty-four hours after his arrival in Nish he was robed in the uniform of a Serbian colonel of engineers, was also his secretary and the petty officer who accompanied him. They went to Belgrade."

"One fatal morning there was an order to evacuate Belgrade, and it was a bitter pill for our men. They managed to get away most of their tanks, but the French had to leave their guns. That little British mission re-entered Belgrade on December 5th with the Serbian Army. Very shortly afterwards a large quantity of material arrived and another detachment of British troops."

"ATTACK ON AN ISLAND."

"A few days afterwards the Serbians made an attack on one of the islands in the river opposite Belgrade. The Serbian infantry attacked one end of the island, and during the middle of a dark night the Austrians at the other end saw a huge, heavily armed boat, bristling with cannon, heading quickly down upon them."

"They could not imagine the origin of this river Dreadnought. It fired cannon and shell, with the result that the Austrian forces evacuated the island."

"This Dreadnought had been carefully constructed by the British petty officer, and consisted of a barge, on the top of which he had neatly fixed a number of iron plates, and behind these he had mounted two machine guns—hence the Austrians' fright."

"There are a lot more of these now, and they have been doing a lot of these tricks. An old river boat, fitted more than a ferry-boat, has been fitted up, and is called the Terror of the Danube."

"With the Terror of the Danube Lieutenant Kerr has accounted for one of the Austrian river monitors, for which he had received high and well-merited decoration."

D.S.O. FOR MR. X.

A D.S.O. for Lieutenant Commander Kerr was announced on June 30. The official account of his deed reads:

Lieutenant Commander Kerr was in command of a picket boat which reconnoitred the position of the Austrian monitors on the Danube on the nights of April 21 and 22, 1915, and torpedoed one of them under heavy fire, the enterprise being boldly and skillfully conducted."

DRACONIAN LAWS.

A series of interesting rescripts by General von Roell, commanding the headquarters of the 9th Army Corps at Hamburg and Altona, is worth notice.

The general issues a summary warning to all whom it may concern that anyone discovered giving alcohol in any form to soldiers about to start on active service, or who treats soldiers on the march or at railway stations to alcoholic drinks will be punished with imprisonment for one year, unless the existing laws provide for a severer penalty.

Another notice warns soldiers returning from the front against making communications to their relatives and friends regarding the positions occupied by the German troops. Should the enemy obtain this information it might have serious consequences. Equally reprehensible is the habit, frequently observed, of writing to men at the front complaining of the dearth of food in Germany. "These letters are often lost or otherwise fall into the hands of the enemy, and by their complaining tone encourage him in his belief that scarcity and hunger prevail, and thereby cause enormous injury to the German cause."

The public are warned to be most careful in using public telephones in cafés, restaurants, and other places of resort. In the boxes a notice already appears advising caution, but the general thinks that sufficient regard is not paid to the notice. Another danger point is the public telephone at railway stations, where there are always persons listening and prying, and only too ready to inflict injury on Germany.

Perhaps the most curious of all General von Roell's rescripts is that referring to the cornflowers. The notice is as follows: "The plucking and sale of cornflowers do not come as shown that the flowers do not come from gardens, is forbidden, as it has been proved by experience that they cannot be gathered without treading down corn. Any one acting against this rescript will be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year."

BARON'S CASTLE LOOTED.

GERMAN SOLDIERS CARRY AWAY TWO THOUSAND BOTTLES OF WINE.

Much indignation is felt at Maastricht at the most recent theft committed by the German soldiery in Belgium. It seems they have just looted the castle of Baron Michels van Kassenich, situated four yards from the Dutch-Belgian frontier. They also stole 2,000 bottles of wine, regardless of the fact that the Baron's cellar is situated in Dutch territory. The wine was brought first into the Baron's garden, which is on Belgian soil, and then taken in tow to the German frontier in four military motor-cars.

HOLDING OUT.

LIMITS OF ECONOMIC ENDURANCE.

[—ON THE ENEMY SIDE.]

[BY A CORRESPONDENT IN "THE TIMES".]

The day has come when we are permitted to face the facts and to discuss openly the sacrifices are demanded of us before we reach the goal which must be reached. No longer is everything subserved to the fear of heartening the enemy, and no longer are we told to believe that all is being done for the best and that victory is the certain outcome. We have looked deeper, and we know that there is nothing which encourages the enemy more than to see us blind to facts or building our calculations upon false assumptions; and we know, too, that the people of this country can bear to face the truth. We do not at present care whether this great change is due to the new elements in our administration, to the outspoken courage of our Minister of Munitions, or to other causes; but a new and better confidence is in us, for we feel that we are taking the steps which lead on to victory.

We can discuss the question of economic endurance, and the conditions under which Time will be fighting on our side, with firm conviction that by so doing we are not heartening the enemy, but, on the contrary, destroying the foundations of his hopes. To do this we should first take stock of the factors which limit the enemy's powers of endurance and of the period of supreme effort for which we, as a nation, should prepare our minds. We should then take stock on our own side, and see if there is any limit against which we should guard. We should also consider how the matter stands in the enemy's mind, and judge if there is any justification for his confidence, or if any assumption of principle upon which we are working is fundamentally wrong; we must consider these deeply, and make sure that the enemy is not in advance of us in grasping any essential fact.

THE ENEMY'S LIMITS OF ENDURANCE.

Our enemy at the outset disclosed a strange lack of capacity for appreciating the problems of human nature, an utter failure to grasp the part which honour, sentiment, and any of the pure motives play in the guidance of national action, and an entire disregard for international morality. Thus his calculations as to what would be the course taken by other nations and communities were entirely false, and he has seen the bribes which he thought would be potent secured by one after another, and thus, too, he has built up for himself a heritage, the symbol of which for generations to come will be the new meaning attaching to the epithet "German."

When applied to honour, to truth, to humanity, and to all that civilization implies, too readily we jumped to the conclusion that his other calculations were equally faulty, and that he had overestimated his economic endurance and his power of self-support.

Slowly we have come to realize that, in things material, he does not miscalculate, as he does in things mental and moral. We have built much on the hope of the bankruptcy of his exchequer, or the exhaustion of his supplies of food or raw material, intervening to end the struggle. If this is not sound, let us know it and shape our course accordingly.

HIS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

A nation which is besieged is for the time being freed from all the complications of international finance, and our enemies are so far in the condition of a community besieged and dependent upon self-support that their problems in regard to rates of exchange, and to liquidating the balance of debt to neutral countries created by excess of imports over exports, are reduced to very elemental and primitive conditions for the international side. The blockade limits the possibilities of drawing supplies from abroad, save from the comparatively small neutral sources which lie within the great siege ring, but it has its compensations in extending to an almost unlimited extent our enemy's power of financial endurance on the national side.

Within the ring the question is simply one of home credit and confidence and trust of the besieged population. While he retains this confidence and trust our enemy has at his disposal his full resources in men, in food, in raw material for war; and he has only to face the primitive problems of how long these supplies will endure, for credit can extend the power of his exchequer, and the possibility of paper payment, to an unlimited extent. Now we must look at this question of home credit from the enemy's standpoint, and not from our own, and we must have no delusions in regard to the matter. The German people are firmly convinced that the future is theirs—see the first year ending with the war for as far as Europe is concerned—and they are not likely to be deterred by any reason to doubt the capacity of their country to hold the enemy back; and they see no cause to fear any maritime action which will do them further damage, but, on the contrary, much hope of inflicting naval losses without incurring corresponding risk; and, last, but not least, they believe that time is on their side. We must remember that the confidence will die hard when the only alternative is to face national bankruptcy, and the extinction of all national hopes; but we may reasonably expect the collapse to be sudden and great when it does come.

HIS FOOD PROBLEM.

In regard to food, we know that the enemy is about to reap the harvest of many rich hectares beyond his own confines, and that he is unquestionably capable of using it with scant regard for the claims of the native populations; we know that he means to use his prisoners of war in the gathering of his harvest, and we have reason to believe that his people have responded to the call to use every square yard of soil for the production of the food-stuffs most needed, and that organization and economy have done much to avert any risk of shortage. With these conditions he should have little difficulty in making up an original deficiency of 25 per cent, and in solving the food problem for any length of time.

HIS SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIAL.

In raw materials there will be some deficiencies no doubt, but much can be done to make them good, where the State has full control of all the native products and visible supply, and when the resources of science are at its command for the provision of substitutes. It has been reported to the Reichstag that all the problems created by the blockade have been solved. The great question of coal has been settled by possession of the Belgian supply and part of

the French; Germany is even able to export coal to neutral countries. It is claimed that the product of iron and steel has been doubled. The stock of other ores may be short, but we have no reason to suspect any vital deficiency. The oil and petrol question has probably been solved by the thrust there was prompted by this need. Deficiency in that which does not concern war will be easily endured by a people who have their minds set upon ultimate victory by the exhaustion of their foes and can see clearly what defeat means for them.

WHEN THE END WILL COME.

The indications all point to two, and only two, real limits to our enemy's endurance: viz., his supply of fighting men and his resources of home credit and of national war material. In the first, though the losses are enormous, the end is not far distant. In the second, we may expect the losses to increase the desire of his peoples for peace; but this war does not end with that, it ends only when his resistance is completely broken down. It must be the success of the siege works by the exhaustion of the enemy's fighting forces, or by the collapse of his home credit, which brings the end when the end does come. It cannot be given to us to know the hopes and probabilities of the military operations. We see the first year ending with the account on the enemy's lines indicate the balance of gain and loss. We are looking forward with unabated confidence to the time when a change will come, but we have been told that it will be nine months before our new Allies and our inimitable Allies in the East (for we believe the Black Sea route will then be open) will be equipped to fight on fully equal terms in the matter of the machinery of destruction. I have been strongly limited to us that in the interval we may have to expect reverses.

With these facts before us it would be worse than folly for us as a nation to base our ideas upon any assumptions which do not include at least two further years of supreme effort. And ordinary prudence appears to demand that our estimates should take account of the possibility of a still longer struggle and of more calls for financial assistance to enable our Allies to maintain their efforts, for we should regard ourselves as the reserves on the financial as well as on the industrial side.

THE "FALABA" CRIME.

LORD MERSEY ON GERMAN GUILT.

Lord Mersey gave judgment at the Westminster Palace Hotel on July 8th on the founding on March 28th of the British steamer *Falaba*, of Liverpool, which was torpedoed and sunk 50 miles off the Pernambuco coast by a German submarine, with the loss of 104 lives.

The Court found that the act was done, not merely with the intention of destroying the ship, but also with the intention of sacrificing life; further, the opportunity given to the men and women on board of getting to the boats and saving their lives was grossly insufficient. "There was evidence before me," said Lord Mersey, "of laughing and jeering on board the submarine while the men and women on the *Falaba* were struggling for their lives in the water, but I prefer to keep silent on this matter in the hope that the witness was mistaken."

When the captain and chief officer decided that it was impossible to escape, after the signal "Stop, or I fire" had been given by the submarine, the engines were stopped. Then came the signal from the submarine, "Abandon ship immediately," and a message through a megaphone to take to the boats, as the ship was going to be sunk in five minutes. Within five minutes, and when the submarine was within about 100 yards of the *Falaba*, a fired torpedo which struck the vessel in the starboard side. The *Falaba* at once took a list to starboard, and, in eight minutes, she sank.

Without discussing whether the submarine was within her rights in sinking the *Falaba* the Court assumed that in any event she was bound to afford the men and women on board a reasonable opportunity of getting to the boats and saving their lives. This was not done, and in fact Lord Mersey was driven to the conclusion that the captain of the submarine desired and designed, not merely to sink the ship, but, in doing so, also to sacrifice the lives of the passengers. At the time the torpedo was fired the crew and passengers of the *Falaba* had not left the ship in the boats, and these on board the submarine were well able to see the position of affairs. The only other craft in sight at the time of the attack was a steam drifter the *Eliten Emma*, which was at some distance.

Serious complaints had been made by some of the witnesses as to the condition of the boats and their launching. The evidence of skilled and apparently careful men satisfied him that the witnesses who described the boats as having been "rotten" were mistaken, and that in truth the boats were sound and in good order. The fact that some of them were found to be unseaworthy when launched was wholly due to the damage suffered after the launching began, and not to any previous defect.

"I cannot find," said Lord Mersey, "that the damage to the boats was due to the neglect of officers and crew in connection with the launching. Had there been more time for the work it might have been better carried out, but in my opinion all possible for me to fix any man on board the ship with a failure of duty or with incompetence. The responsibility for the consequences of this catastrophe must rest exclusively with the officers and crew of the German submarine."

The men on board the five fishing boats which arrived on the scene after the disaster, and which picked up the survivors, behaved with great courage and kindness, and deserved the highest commendation. After the firing of this torpedo the submarine remained in the vicinity until the *Falaba* sank. Those on board her made no effort to render assistance in saving life. They probably could not have done so without endangering the submarine.

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Mrs. Maniot
Mr. & Mrs. Moss and child
Mr. & Mrs. E. V. Mitchell
Mr. & Mrs. Nishon and child
Mr. & Mrs. Nightingale
Mr. Olverman
Mr. T. L. Perkins
Mrs. Pratt
Major Pyre, R.E.
Mrs. R. Reynolds
Mr. & Mrs. E. Ralphs
Mr. C. P. Ross
Mr. A. Sinclair
Mr. C. Skott
Mr. & Mrs. Grant
Miss Middleton Smith
Mr. & Mrs. A. Finday
Smith
Capt. & Mrs. Stewart
Mrs. E. W. Tisdall
Mr. G. Tisdall
Mr. J. A. Traha
Mr. & Mrs. Van den Pol
Maj. Gen. Ventris
Mrs. Wilcox

GRAND HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. Allen
Mr. J. C. Anker
Mr. J. Bain
Mr. & Mrs. B. Crew
Mr. A. von Dyke
Mr. H. Hunt
Mr. B. James
Mr. E. Jones
Mr. W. Johnson
Mr. G. W. Lacey
Mr. G. von Lear
Mr. L. Lobo
Mr. P. J. Lobo
Mr. W. H. Looker
Mr. R. Lowman
Mr. P. G. Molen
Mr. A. C. Nixon
Mr. G. Oden
Mr. V. A. Farro
Mr. R. Pels
Mr. C. Puttean
Mr. C. W. Reynolds
Mr. D. Robertson
Mr. E. Ryan
Mr. R. E. Ruo
Mr. J. S. Smith
Mr. H. F. Thorng
Mr. C. D. Todd
Mr. V. D. Vile
Mrs. H. Wright

香港中外新報
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
Connecting with "SARAT"
From Hongkong: 28th August.
From Colombo: 17th September.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:
S.S. "MADAWASKA" ... From Hongkong: 28th August.
S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 28th September.
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS
Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TULATAP	JAVA	in port	JAPAN	22nd Aug.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	25th Aug.	JAVA	1st Sept.
TJ.MANOEK	JAPAN	4th Sept.	JAVA	6th Sept.
TJITAEOM	JAVA	5th Sept.	SHANGHAI	12th Sept.
TJILWONG	JAVA	7th Sept.	JAPAN	13th Sept.

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yokohama, 1st Floor
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915

Telephone No 1574

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 23, POOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET
MANILA:—MANILA HOTEL.

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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
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FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
CHINESE OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ANNAN, Norwegian str., 1,017, A. Arntzen, 10th August—Bangkok 9th August, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
CHINGHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 16th August—Port Paravall, 3rd August, Cement Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHINKA, British str., 1,353, J. V. Sidford, 17th—Manila August 14th, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIVO, Japanese str., 7,253, E. Bont, 17th August—San Francisco 17th July, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CROPU MARU, Japanese str., 933, S. Orii, 5th August—Bintui 31st July, Wood—Order.
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 899, T. Snito, August 18th—Swatow August 17th, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 938, S. Koni, August 18th—Haiphong August 16th, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,097, H. Chisaki, August 18th—Mojoi August 12th, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HAITAN, British str., 1,234, J. W. Evans, August 18th—Swatow August 17th, General—Douglas Laprak & Co.
HAUBOTO, British str., 1,276, H. Hayman, 5th August—Manila 2nd August, General—Snowman & Co.
KAIFONG, British str., 937, J. B. Evans, 17th August—Hoihow 16th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KANCHOW, British str., 1,218, Forsyth, 18th August—Weihaiwei 10th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
LAERTES, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 15th August—Saigon 11th August, Rice and General—Chinese.
LINAN, British str., 1,356, E. J. Pottinger, August 17th—Bangkok August 4th, General—Butterfield & Swire.
MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,550, T. Yamaguchi, August 18th—Shanghai August 16th, General—Order.
NAMSANO, British str., 2,501, H. E. Gilroy, 16th August—Mojoi 11th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ROJUN MARU, Japanese str., 3,001, Y. Yamaguchi, 17th August—Balik Papan 10th August, Sugar and General—Dodwell & Co.
RYNSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, Kanada, 5th August—Dairen 25th July, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SHINAN, British str., 1,048, W. Sangster, 17th August—Saigon 12th August, Rice—Order.
SINGAN, British str., 1,047, G. D. Mills, August 18th—Hoihow August 14th, Butterfield & Swire.

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DIRECTORY
AND
CHRONICLE
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
FOR THE YEAR
1915.**

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY
BUSINESS MAN.

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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANSHU, British str., 1,355, G. W. Eddy, 18th August—Shanghai 15th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
AGAPENOR, British str., 2,953, 18th August—Liverpool 16th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHUNAN, British str., from Canton, 18th August—Shanghai 15th August, General—Chinese.
CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,107, Ross, 18th August—Shanghai 15th August, General—Chinese.
HSINGHANG, Chinese str., Mouso, 10th August—Tientsin 11th August, General—Chinese.
KAMAKURA MARU, Japanese str., J. Kawabara, 19th August—Moji 14th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KWEICHOW, British str., from Canton, 18th August—Chefoo 11th August, General—Chinese.
LOUYER, Chinese str., 602, T. Iwamoto, 18th August—Chefoo 11th August, General—Chinese.
NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,908, 18th August—Wakamatsu 12th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SEIKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, Noda, 18th August—Moji 12th August, Coal—Orders.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,629, T. Funato, 19th August—Tientsin 12th August, Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WINGANG, British str., 1,417, J. H. Lismann, 18th August—Saigon 14th August, Rice, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
August 19th.

ANSHU, British str., for Canton.
CHUYEN, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

AGAPENOR, British str., for Shanghai.
CHUYEN, Chinese str., for Canton.
HARU MARU, Jap. str., for Japan.
HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.
INDRAWATI, British str., for Saigon.
PHUMENSHU, British str., for Saigon.
RIONEN MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
SANG-LE, British str., for Singapore.
SUZUKA, British str., for Hongkong.
SHIDZUKA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Anshu, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Mrs. Stewart and child.
DEPARTED.

Per Shidzuka Maru, for Seattle, Mr. C. Osaka, Mr. K. Minami, Mrs. E. A. Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. Howell, Mr. K. Iwamoto, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. E. Okada, Mr. C. H. James, Mr. A. Koberle, Mr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. E. Salgado and family, Rev. Mr. F. Pauquet, Mr. M. Pineda and Mr. H. Sorrey.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine ports on the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 23rd inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 8th August, a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *China* sailed from Yokohama on Friday, the 13th August, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the M.M. str. *Nera*, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong to-day.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Japan* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 15th inst., and may be expected here to-day.

The American and Oriental Line str. *Tuscan Prince*, which sailed from Hongkong on the 7th June last, arrived in Boston on the 10th instant.

The Oriental African Line str. *Salamis* sailed from Mauritius on the 14th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 1st September.

INDO-CHINA LINE.

Laisang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 27th August.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Duerra* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 18th August, and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.
The str. *Manchuria* will sail from Yokohama to-day, the 20th August, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's str. *Aki Maru*, due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th inst.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TAMON MARU No. 1,"
FROM MOJI AND KOBE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SNOWMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [873]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & HULL	KANDIAH...	Brit. str.	...	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA...	Brit. str.	...	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at 5 p.m.
LONDON	BADENSHIRE...	Brit. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst.
MADEIRA VIA PORTS	NURA...	Brit. str.	...	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th Sept.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SWAPORE, &c.	SUWA MARU...	Jap. str.	...	Marai	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & KEELUNG &c.	MEXICO MARU...	Jap. str.	...	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG &c.	AKI MARU...	Jap. str.	...	Noma	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE...	Brit. str.	...	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	SEIKO MARU...	Brit. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 8th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHIYO MARU...	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA...	Am. str.	...	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MANCHURIA...	Am. str.	...	A. Dixon	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 31st inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU...	Am. str.	...	A. G. Stevens	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 7th Sept., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	AMIKO MARU...	Jap. str.	...	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	AMIKO MARU...	Jap. str.	...	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 19th Sept., at Noon
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	ADONIS...	Brit. str.	...	G. L. Smith	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU...	Brit. str.	...	Soyeda	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.
JAPAN	ITILATAP...	Brit. str.	...	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.
WEIHAUWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUNSHOW...	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
WEIHAUWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING...	Brit. str.	...	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 24th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KWONGSANG...	Jap. str.	...	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	ANSHU...	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CORDELLERS...	Brit. str.	...	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU...	Jap. str.	...	Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	LIANGHOW...	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Ben son	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGANG...	Brit. str.	...	C. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSON & Co., LTD.	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	ITO MARU...	Brit. str.	...	J. H. Lismann	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 26th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NORA...	Jap. str.	...	D. Ashbury	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU...	Jap. str.	...	Kawashima	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA...	Brit. str.	...	J. T. Jeffery	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	TUTAROM...	Dut. str.	...	A. Kobayashi	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	OSHO MARU...	Jap. str.	...	S. Saito	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th Sept.
TAMAU & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJI MARU...	Jap. str.	...	J. W. Evans	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 18th Sept., at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW	HAITAN...	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Noon
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW	HAICHING...	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW	HAIMUN...	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. D. Mills	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
IOILO	SINGAN...	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Kelle	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 27th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA & CEBU	YENSHANG...	Brit. str.	...	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon
MANILA	CHONGHANG...	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	RANGON MARU...	Jap. str.	...	T. Yamaguchi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWAN, PENANG & COLOMBO	SAGHO MARU...	Jap. str.	...	Gilroy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMKANG...	Brit. str.	...	Kurosumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGON & CALCUTTA	KAWACHI MARU...	Jap. str.	...	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 4th Sept., at 7 a.m.
MADEIRA, SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	MADAWASKA...	Brit. str.	...	Mathews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
BATAVIA, CHERIHON SAMARANG, &c.	LIKINI...	Dut. str.	...	T. Kenishi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKEANG...	Brit. str.	...	J. B. Evans	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW	DAIGI MARU...	Jap. str.	...	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 9 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	KAIPOING...	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
NEWCHWANG	WOSANG...	Brit. str.	...	...	...	...

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG" ... Friday, 20th Aug. 3 p.m.
NEW HWANG "WOSANG" ... Saturday, 21st Aug. D'light.
MANILA "TUENSHANG" ... Saturday, 21st Aug. 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "TAKSANG" ... Saturday, 21st Aug. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "KWONGSANG" ... Sunday, 22nd Aug. D'light.
WEIHAUWEI & TIENTSIN "CHEONGSHING" ... Tuesday, 24th Aug. D'light.
SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" ... Thursday, 26th Aug. D'light.
MANILA "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 28th Aug. 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time coupled 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATUNG," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time coupled 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chafu, T'ain, Dally, W'nd, N'ohwang, Tassien and Laisan.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Hudeh, Labad Dato, Simporna, Tawoa, Uzuhan, Jassien and Laisan.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Hongkong 24th August, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1915. [24]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SEER 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NERA 10200 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

CHINA (via Manila) sailing TUESDAY, 31st Aug. at Noon.
MANCHURIA "TUESDAY, 7th Sept., at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA "THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 p.m.
PERSIA (via Manila) "TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moros, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—bill water swimming tank, fulling orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. O. MORTON, AGENT,
King's Buildings.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BURNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & HULL ... "KANDAHAR" ... On 24th Aug.

LONDON ... "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... On 22nd Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [363]

VESSELS ON THE BERTE.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"NOVARA."

Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 27th August, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails, for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOREA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed by Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND," due in London on the 9th Oct., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL

S.S. "SHIMOSA," on or about 31st August.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [782]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "SEIKO MARU" will be despatched on the 23rd August.

The s.s. "GISHUN MARU" will be despatched about the Middle of September.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [782]

C. P. R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will despatch the Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"

from HONGKONG on the following dates:

WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept.

SATURDAY, 6th Nov.

for VANCOUVER via the usual Ports of Call.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

D. W. CHADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [860]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NOVARA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 15th August, 1915,

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

100

